KURAFOV A. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4161
SOV/11-S-116

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Voprosy teorii tochnosti proizvodstva v priborostroyenii; sbornik statey (Problems in the Precision Theory of Instrument Manufacture; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 116) 190 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,150 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya.

Ed. (title page): A.N. Gavrilov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (inside book): S.I. Bumshteyn, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: N.A. Gortsuyeva; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Pukhlikova; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for design engineers, process engineers, and students in advanced courses at instrument-manufacture departments of schools of higher technical education.

Card 1/4

KURAPOV A N

Problems in the Precision Theory (Cont.) SOV/4161

COVERAGE: The collection of articles deals with general problems in the precision theory of instrument manufacture. The theory and practice of calculating process precision for typical processes and products of the aircraft-instrument and component industries are also discussed. References follow several of the articles.

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Card 2/4

Lakhyrov, A.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4397

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti

Priborostroyeniye i izmeritel'naya tekhnika (Instrument Manufacture and Measurement Technique) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 462 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A.N. Gavrilov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: A. Ya. Tikhonov; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine and Instrument Construction (Mashgiz): N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel in the instrument industry.

COVERAGE: The 25 articles deal with the present state and the outlook for the development of instrument manufacture and measurement technique. New problems of design, construction, and manufacture of instruments are discussed in the first two sections. Emphasis is given to problems of automation and mechanization of production and to the application of new techniques in program control, ultrasonics, and chipless working of metals. The third section deals with new measurement methods involving the use of ultrasonics and radio isotopes. Some theoretical aspects of metrology and measurement technique are also discussed in this section. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany several of the articles.

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(13)

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Device for the adjustment of automatic turret lathe. Vest. mashinostr. 42 no.8:73 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Lathes—Attachments)

KURAPOV, L., otv. za vypusk; PALIVODA, S.[Palyvoda, S.], red.;
BURKATOVSKAYA, TS.[Burkatovs'ka, TS.], tekhn. red.

[Contribution of Lvov scientists to industry]Vcheni L'vov - vyrobnytstvu. L'viv, Knyzhkovo-zhurnal'ne vyd-vo, 1960. 70 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Lvov—Research, Industrial)

KURAPOV, M.; LISICHENKO, V.

[redacted]

Truck hoist without a power drive. Muk.-elev.prom. 23 no.1:24
Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Zaporozhskoye oblastnoye upravleniye promyshlennosti prodovol'stvennykh tovarov.

(Dumping appliances)

KURAPOV, N.

Miners' contribution to Soviet export. Vnesh. torg. 42 no.8:22 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Direktor ugol'noy kontory Vsesoyuznogo ob"yedineniya dlya vyvoza rudy i produktov gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Coal trade)

PA 31/49T69

KURAPOV, P. M.

Jun 48

USSR/Medicine - Mouth, Diseases
Medicine - Animals

"Necrotic Affections of the Oral Mucous Membrane in Young Pigs," P. M. Kurapov, Ukrainian Inst Experimental Vet Med, 2¼ pp

"Veterinariya" No 6

Describes those diseases of young pigs which are accompanied by necrotic infections of the oral mucous membrane.

[redacted]

31/49T69

KNOPOV, I.D.; KURAPOV, V.I.

Industrial testing of experimental gunite pastes. Koks i khim. no.7:37 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Rutchenkovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Gunite—Testing)

KATKOV, Yu.D.; PODCHESOV, E.N.; STROYNOVSKIY, V.V.; ZOZULYA, S.Ya.; mashinist-instruktor; KURAPOV, V.P., mashinist; BOGDANOV, V.I., mashinist; PORTYANKO, V.G., mashinist.

One more circuit for the antislippage protection of VL23 electric locomotives. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 4 no.11:19-21 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Mashinist-instruktor lokomotivnogo depo "Oktyabr'" Yuzhnoy dorogi (for Katkov). 2. Nachal'nik sluzhby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Yuzhnoy dorogi (for Podchesov). 3. Glavnyy inzhener depo "Oktyabr'" Yuzhnoy dorogi (for Stroynovskiy).
(Electric locomotives)

KURAFOVA, G. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Treatment with insulin in conjunction with prolonged sleep of patients suffering from schizophrenia of lingering duration." Moscow, 1960. 18 pp; (First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst im I. M. Sechenov); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 51-60, 121)

KURAPOVA, G.M.

Use of aminazine in combination with reserpine on schizophrenics with a protracted unfavorable course of the disease. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:178-182 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. Dir. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov. Klinika zatyazhnykh psikhozov. Zav. - prof. I.G.Ravkin.
(RESERPINE) (SCHIZOPHRENIA) (CHLORPROMAZINE)

KURAPOVA, G.M.

Treatment of schizophrenia patients by means of etaperazine. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 35:158-164 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Otdeleniye eksperimental'noy terapii shizofrenii i drugikh psikhozov (zav. otdeleniyem - prof. I.G. Ravkin) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (PEPERAZINEETHANOL)

VERTOGRADOVA, O.P.; GOFMAN, D.Ya.; KURAPOVA, G.M.; TITAYEVA, M.A.

Treatment of schizophrenia patients by means of stelazine; a clinico-electroencephalographic study. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 35:175-198 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Otdeleniye psikhozov pozdnego vozrasta (zav.otdeleniyem - prof. S.G. Zhislin), otdeleniye eksperimental'noy terapii shizofrenii i drugikh psikhozov (zav. otdeleniyem - prof. I.G. Ravkin) otdeleniye shizofrenii (zav. otdeleniyem prof. L.L. Rokhlin) i otdeleniye elektrofiziologii (zav. otdeleniyem - prof. E.S. Tolmasskaya) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (STELAZINE) (ELECTROENCEPHALGORAPHY)

KHRAPOVA, G.M.

Correlation between the characteristics of the clinical picture and the immunobiological indices of the reactivity of the organism in the catatonic form of schizophrenia. Vop.klin., patog. i lech. shiz. no.1:81-83 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy terapii psikhozov (zav. - prof. I.G. Ravkin) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

KURAPOVA, G.M.; CHEKHOVICH, Ya.I.

Use of reserpine combined with aminazine for the treatment of schizophrenia with a chronic unfavorable course. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psikh. 42:84-96 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Otdeleniye eksperimental'noy terapii shizofrenii i grugikh psikhozov (zav.- prof. I.G. Ravkin) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

1. Kurapova, T.I., Oleynik, N.K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Horses - Diseases

7. Testing a diagnostic sample on pigeons during infectious anemia of horses. Nauch. trudy UIEV 18, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

KURAPTSEV, P.A.

USSR/General Problems. Methodology, History, Scientific Institutions and Conferences, Instruction, Questions Concerning Bibliography and Scientific Documentation.

A

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3462.

Author : P.A. Kuraptsev.
Inst :
Title : Introduction of New Technique into Fish Industry and Part of Leningrad in It.

Orig Pub: In symposium: Pishchevaya prom-st'. L., Sel'khozgiz, 1957, 102-112.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

KURARADZE, Grigan Zosimovich; ANUCHNIN, N.P., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, professor, redaktor; POPRYADUKHIN, K.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Handbook for measuring lumber] Spravochnik po taksatsii lesnoi produktsii [Tbilisi] Izd-vo CSKhI 1957. 415 p. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina (for Anuchin).
(Lumber trade--Tables and ready reckoners)

KLIMOVA, O.M.; KURAS, A.M.; STEPANOV, V.V.; KHARLAMOVA, N.I.

Synthesis of polyvinylene glycol derivatives. Zhur.prikl. khim. 37 no. 5:1152-1155 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy Tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

KUTUKOV, A.I., red.; ZAYTSEV, A.P., red.; DROGALIN, G.V., red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., red.; KOSTYUKOV, N.N., red.; KURAS, D.M., red.; LUZHNIKOV, A.M., red.; RODIONOV, I.S., red.; BLOKH, S.S., red.; SULTANOV, D.K., red.; BIBILUROV, V.P., red.; PETROV, A.I., red.; KHARCHEVNIKOV, N.M., red.; ANDRIANOV, K.I., red.; GADZHINSKAYA, M., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Safety regulations for petroleum and gas producing industries] Pravila bezopasnosti v neftegazodobyvayushchey promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 123 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru. 2. TSentral'nyy apparat Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR (for Kutukov, Zaytsev, Drogalin, Polesin, Kostyukov, Kuras, Luzhnikov, Rodionov, Blokh). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po tekhnike bezopasnosti (for Sultanov). 4. Upravleniya okrugov Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR (for Bibilurov, Petrov, Kharchevnikov). 5. TSentral'nyy komitet profsoyuza rabochikh neftyanoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Andrianov).

(Oil fields--Safety measures)
(Gas industry--Safety measures)

DROGALIN, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich; KURAS, Demiz Matveyevich; POLESIN, Yakov Lazarevich; NOVIKOV, M.M., nauchn. red.; BEKMAN, Yu.K., ved. red.

[Safety measures in geological prospecting] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri geologorazvedochnykh rabotakh. Izd.2. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 440 p. (MIRA 17:6)

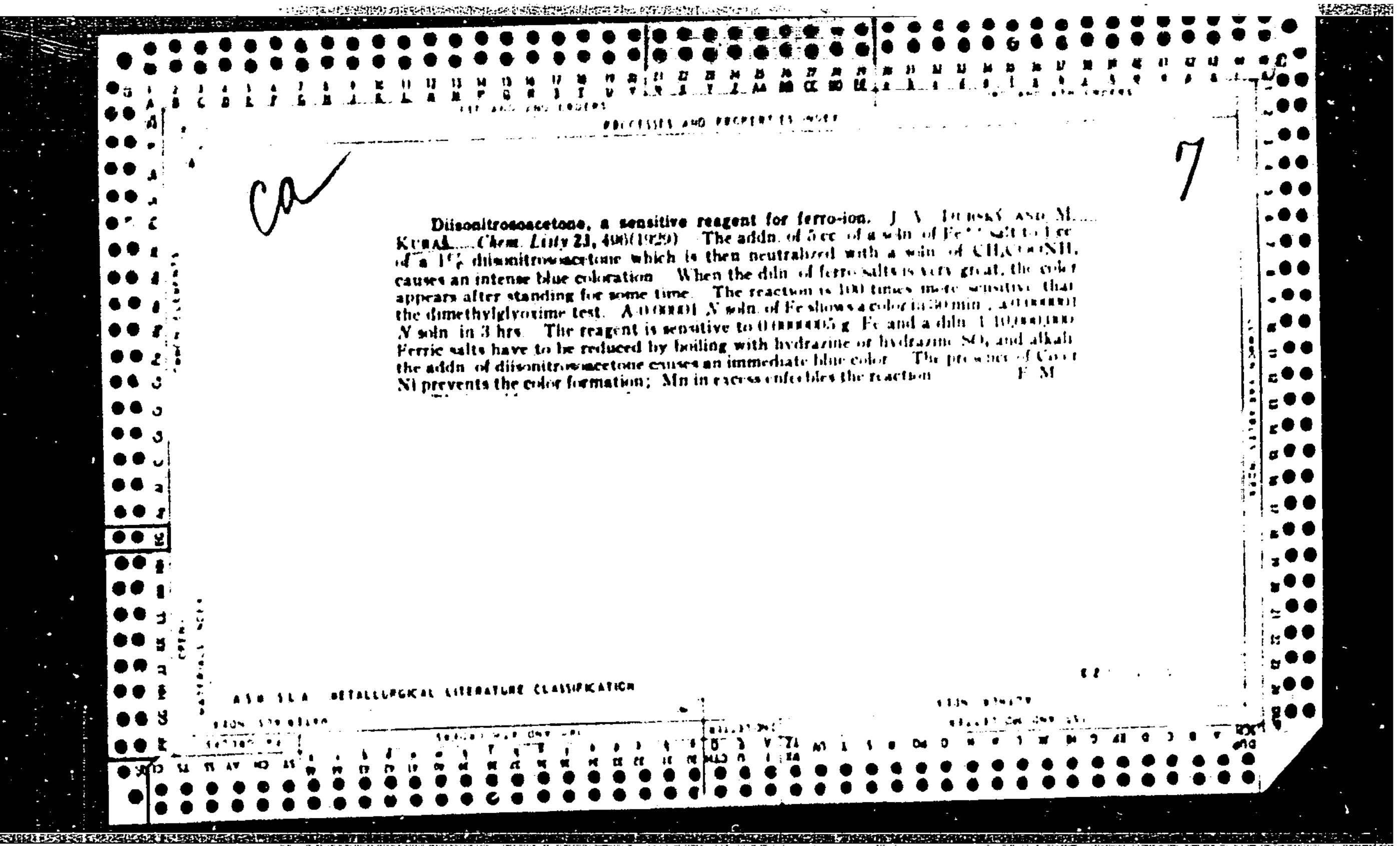
DROGALIN, G.V.; KURAS, D.M.; POLESIN, Ya.L.; NOVIKOV, M.M., nauchnyy red.; IONINA, I.N., ved. red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn. red.

[Safety engineering in geological prospecting] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri geologorazvedochnykh rabotakh. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 370 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Prospecting—Safety measures)

KURAS, D.M., inzh.

Let's eliminate accidents during geological surveys. Bezop. truda v prom. 5 no.8:5-7 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Geological surveys--Safety measures)



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ca

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Diisonitrosoacetone, a sensitive reagent for ferro-ion. J. V. Dubský and M. Kuraš. *Chem. Listy* 23, 490(1929). The addn. of 5 cc. of a soln. of Fe^{++} salt to 1 cc. of a 1% diisonitrosoacetone which is then neutralized with a soln. of $CH_3CO_2NH_4$ causes an intense blue coloration. When the diln. of ferro salts is very great, the color appears after standing for some time. The reaction is 100 times more sensitive than the dimethylglyoxime test. A 0.00001 *N* soln. of Fe shows a color in 30 min., a 0.000001 *N* soln. in 3 hrs. The reagent is sensitive to 0.0000005 g. Fe and a diln. 1:10,000,000. Ferric salts have to be reduced by boiling with hydrazine or hydrazine SO_4 and alkali; the addn. of diisonitrosoacetone causes an immediate blue color. The presence of Co or Ni prevents the color formation; Mn in excess enfeebles the reaction. F. M.

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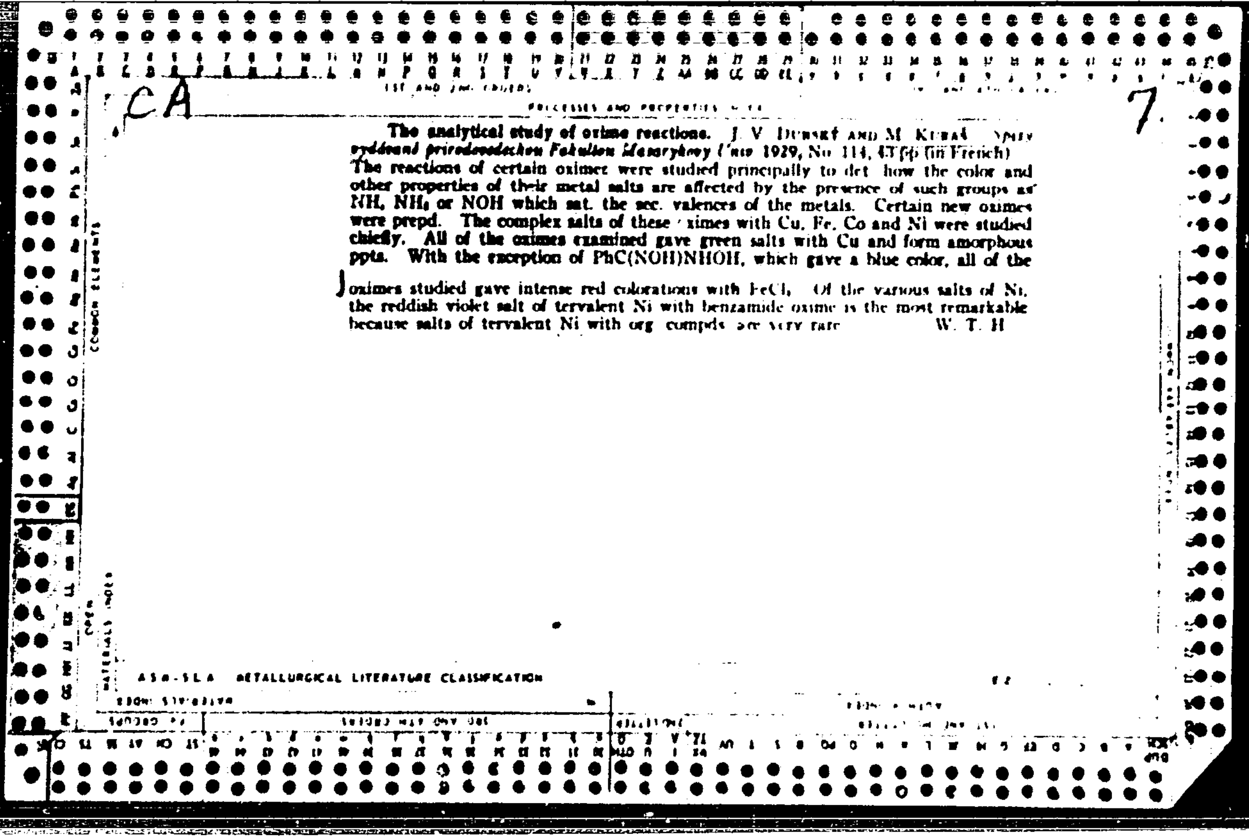

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The analytical study of oxime reactions. J. V. Dubský and M. Kuraš. *Spisy vydávané přírodovědeckou Fakultou Masarykovy Univ.* 1929, No. 114, 43 pp. (in French).—The reactions of certain oximes were studied principally to det. how the color and other properties of their metal salts are affected by the presence of such groups as NH, NH_2 or NOH which sat. the sec. valences of the metals. Certain new oximes were prepd. The complex salts of these oximes with Cu, Fe, Co and Ni were studied chiefly. All of the oximes examined gave green salts with Cu and form amorphous ppts. With the exception of PhC(NOH)NHOH, which gave a blue color, all of the oximes studied gave intense red colorations with $FeCl_3$. Of the various salts of Ni, the reddish violet salt of tervalent Ni with benzamide oxime is the most remarkable because salts of tervalent Ni with org. compds. are very rare. W. T. H.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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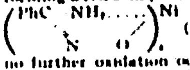
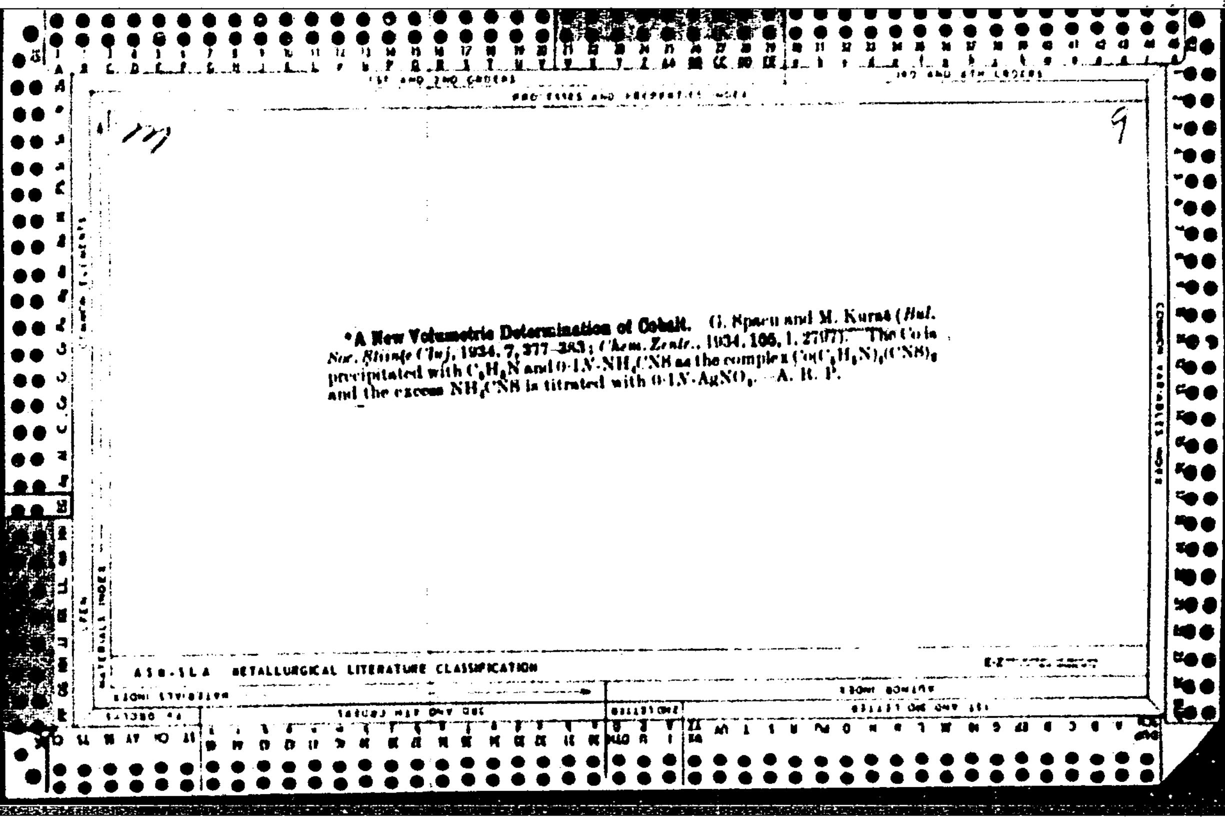
The nickel salt of benzamidoxime. J. V. Dubský and M. Kuraš. *Chem. Listy* 24, 404(1930). Benzamidoxime (1.3 g.) in H_2O is mixed with 1.2 g. $NiCl_2.6H_2O$ in H_2O and treated with 3 drops AcOH to prevent the pptn. of $Ni(OH)_2$. Dil. NH_4OH is added until the odor of NH_3 is noticeable, and the mixt. is left standing for 12 hrs. Fine, purple red needles are filtered off. The addn. of NH_4OH to the mother liquor yields a 2nd crop of crystals. They are sol. in hot H_2O, insol. in cold H_2O, sol. in EtOH, forming a red soln., decomp. 90-125°, and are stable in air. Analysis shows the structure



(I). In the presence of H_2O_2 the formation of I is hastened but no further oxidation occurs. With NH_4OH and NaOH an intense blue soln. forms; boiling with PbO_2 decolorizes solns. of I.

Frank Maresh

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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m

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*A New Volumetric Determination of Cobalt. G. Spacu and M. Kuraš (*Bul. Soc. Ştiinţe Cluj*, 1934, 7, 377–383; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1934, 105, I, 2707). The Co is precipitated with C_5H_5N and 0·1N-NH_4CNS as the complex $[Co(C_5H_5N)_4](CNS)_2$ and the excess NH_4CNS is titrated with 0·1N-$AgNO_3$.—A. R. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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Cu

Formation of salts of amidoximes and benzohydroxamic acid. J. V. Dubský, M. Kuraš and J. Trtílek. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 7, 1-9(1935); cf. *C. A.* 27, 3459.—$PhC(NH_2):NOCuOH.H_2O$ was prepd. from $PhC(:NOH)NH_2$ and $Cu(OAc)_2$ in water. The corresponding Ni salt $[PhC(NH_2):NO]_2Ni$ begins to decompose at 90°. When to the amidoxime of amygdalic acid in water is added 0,1 *N* $NiCl_2$, then NH_4OH cautiously, $(PhCH(OH)C(:NOH)NH_2)_2Ni(OH)_2.2H_2O$ is formed. $NiCl_2$ with $[H_2NC(:NOH)]_2$ gives $\left[\begin{array}{l} H_2NC:NO \\ \quad\ \ | \\ H_2NC:NOH \end{array}\right]_2 Ni.2H_2O$. The addn. of $Cu(OAc)_2$ to a soln. of aminoacetoamidoxime (I) forms $[NH_2CH_2C(NH_2):NO]_2Cu.H_2SO_4$. When I is added to aq. $NiCl_2$ (neutralized by NaOAc), then NH_4OH added, the corresponding Ni salt $HCl[H_2NCH_2C(NH_2):NO]_2Ni.2H_2O$ is obtained. $PhC(:NOH)OH$ and $FeCl_3$ give $(PhC(OH):NO)_2FeOH.H_2O$. $[PhC(OH):NO]_2Cu.H_2O$ was also obtained. W. A. M.

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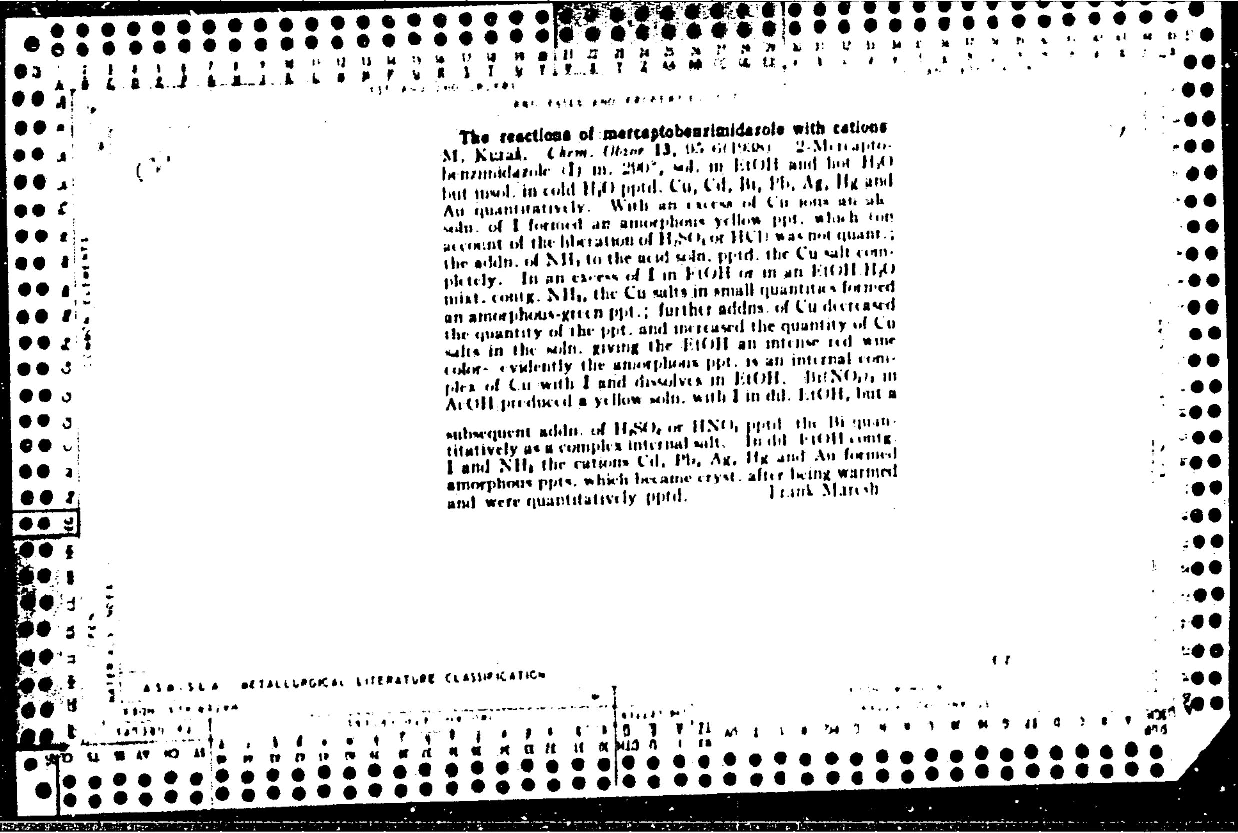
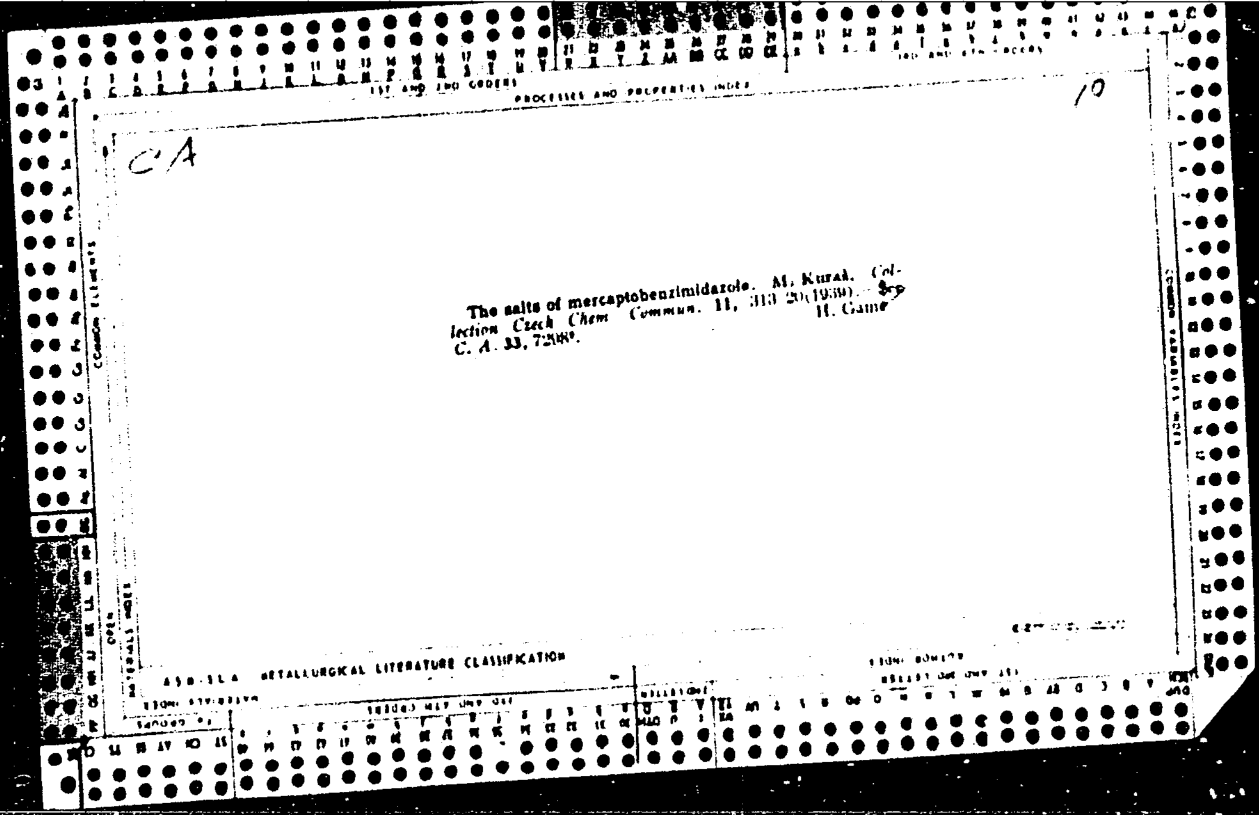


The reactions of mercaptobenzimidazole with cations M. Kuraš. *Chem. Obzor* **13**, 95-6(1938). 2-Mercaptobenzimidazole (I) m. 290°, sol. in EtOH and hot H_2O but insol. in cold H_2O pptd. Cu, Cd, Bi, Pb, Ag, Hg and Au quantitatively. With an excess of Cu ions an alc. soln. of I formed an amorphous yellow ppt. which (on account of the liberation of H_2SO_4 or HCl) was not quant.; the addn. of NH_3 to the acid soln. pptd. the Cu salt completely. In an excess of I in EtOH or in an EtOH-H_2O mixt. contg. NH_3, the Cu salts in small quantities formed an amorphous-green ppt.; further addns. of Cu decreased the quantity of the ppt. and increased the quantity of Cu salts in the soln. giving the EtOH an intense red wine color- evidently the amorphous ppt. is an internal complex of Cu with I and dissolves in EtOH. $Bi(NO_3)_3$ in AcOH produced a yellow soln. with I in dil. EtOH, but a subsequent addn. of H_2SO_4 or HNO_3 pptd. the Bi quantitatively as a complex internal salt. In dil. EtOH contg. I and NH_3 the cations Cd, Pb, Ag, Hg and Au formed amorphous ppts. which became cryst. after being warmed and were quantitatively pptd.

Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
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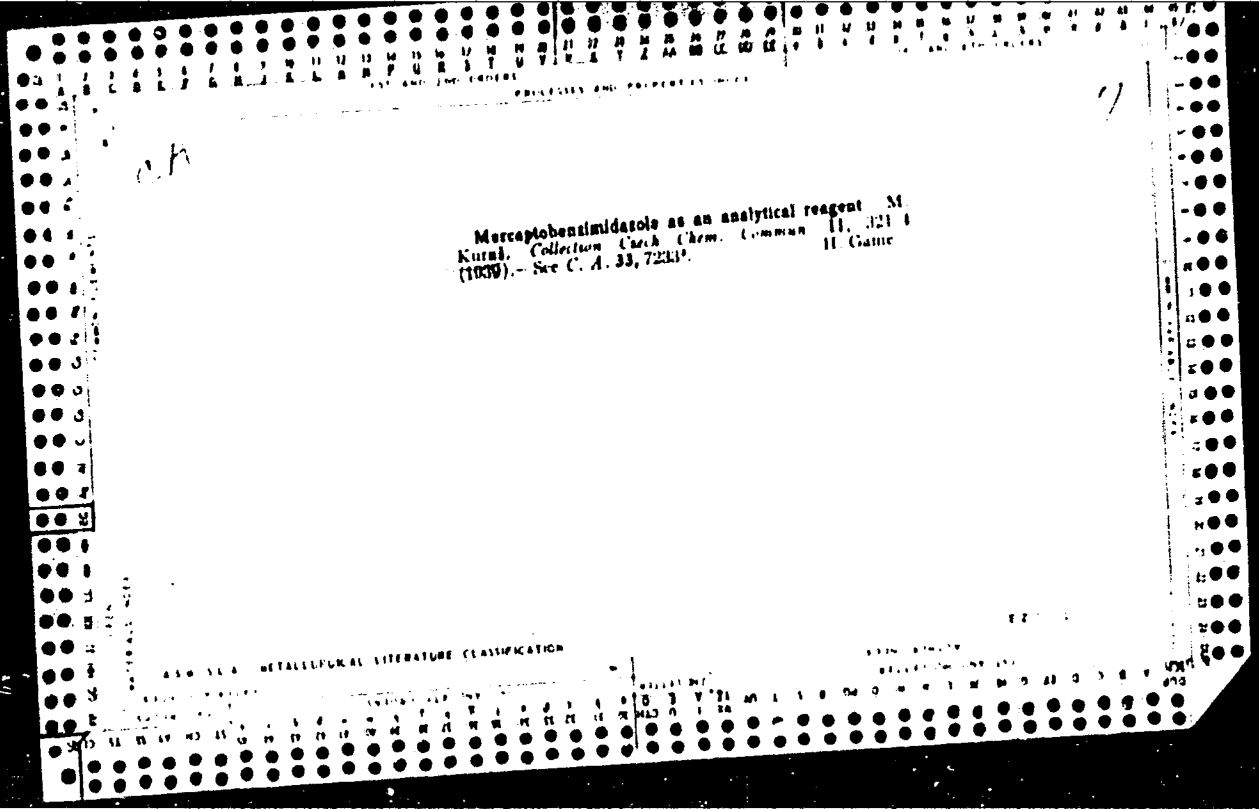
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

10

The salts of mercaptobenzimidazole. M. Kuraš. Collection Czech Chem Commun. 11, 313-20(1939).—See C. A. 33, 7288^{9}. H. Game



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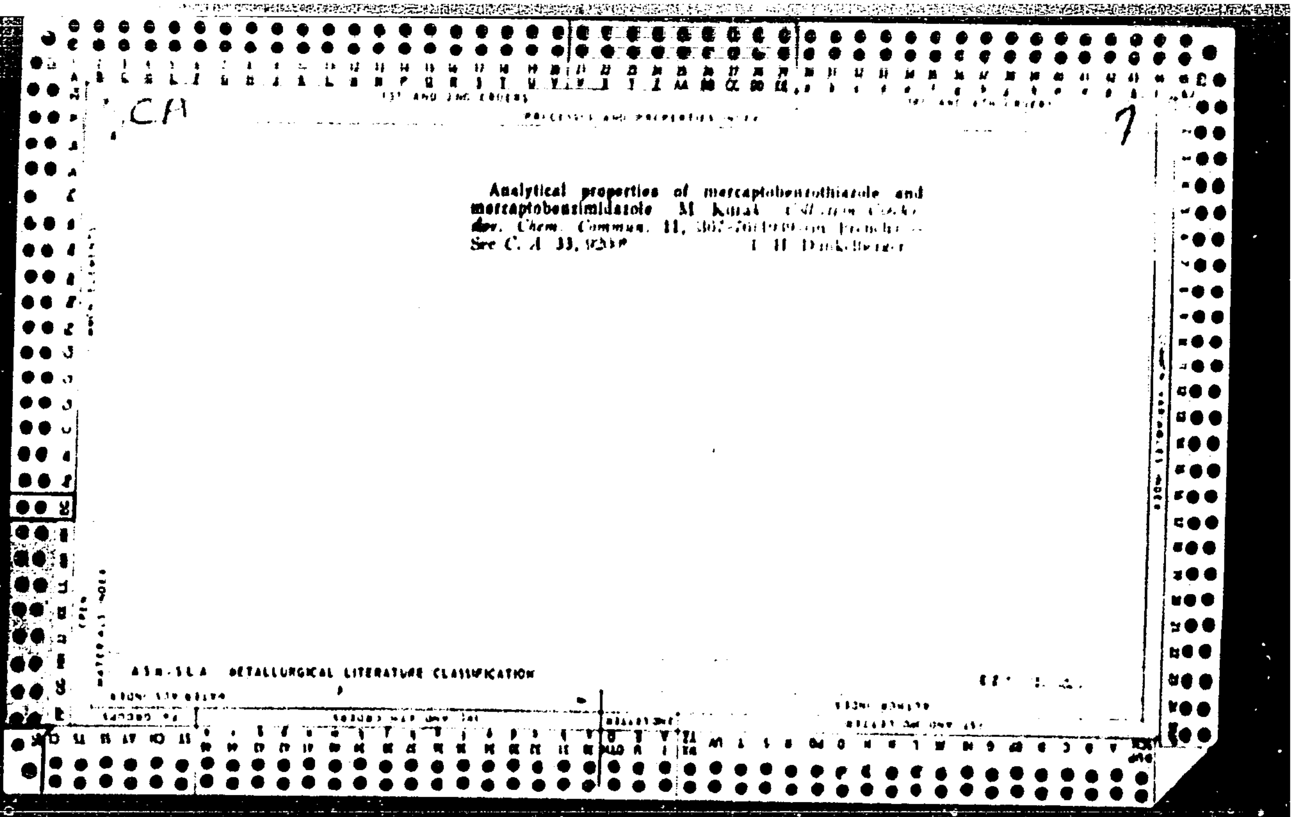
Mercaptobenzimidazole as an analytical reagent. M. Kuraš. *Collection Czech. Chem. Commun.* 11, 321-6 (1939).—See *C. A.* 33, 7233^9. H. Game

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

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1

Analytical properties of mercaptobenzothiazole and mercaptobenzimidazole. M. Kuras. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 11, 367-76(1939)(in French).—See *C. A.* 33, 9258.

T. H. Dunkelberger

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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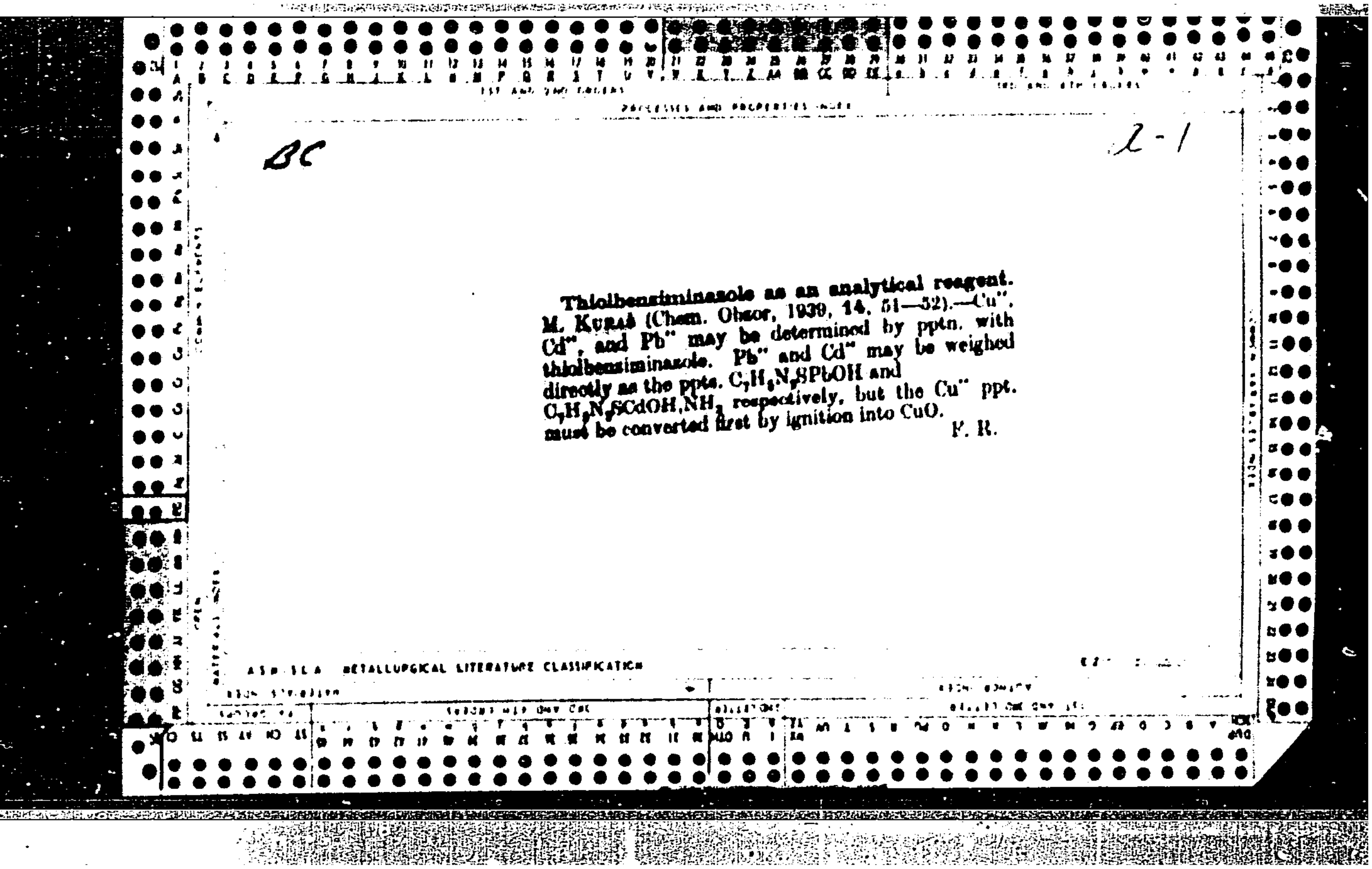
8C

1-1

Salts of thiolbenziminazole. M. KURAŠ (Chem. Obzor, 1939, 14, 49—51).—Thiolbenziminazole (I) forms with cations of the H_2S group insol. compounds suitable for quant. analysis. From the corresponding mineral acid solution $M_2Bi.3H_2SO_4$ (orange-yellow), $M_2Bi.3HNO_3$ (cinnabar-red), and $M_2Bi.3HCl$ (chrome-yellow) are pptd. ($M = C_7H_6N_2S$). From ammoniacal solution, Pb^{I} salts give quantitatively a white basic ppt., MPbOH; Cd^{I} salts a white microcryst. ppt. of $MCd(OH).NH_3$, and Cu^{I} salts a dark grey-blue ppt. of basic salt MCu(OH). Cu^{I} salts in EtOH solution give a yellow-ochre Cu^{I} salt whilst an excess of (I) gives complex violet salts sol. in EtOH as a red solution. F. R.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

2-1

Thiolbenziminazole as an analytical reagent. M. Kuraš (Chem. Obzor, 1939, 14, 51—52).—Cu'', Cd'', and Pb'' may be determined by pptn. with thiolbenziminazole. Pb'' and Cd'' may be weighed directly as the ppts. $C_7H_5N_2SPbOH$ and $C_7H_5N_2SCdOH,NH_3$ respectively, but the Cu'' ppt. must be converted first by ignition into CuO.

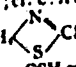
F. R.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

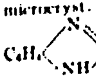
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Ca

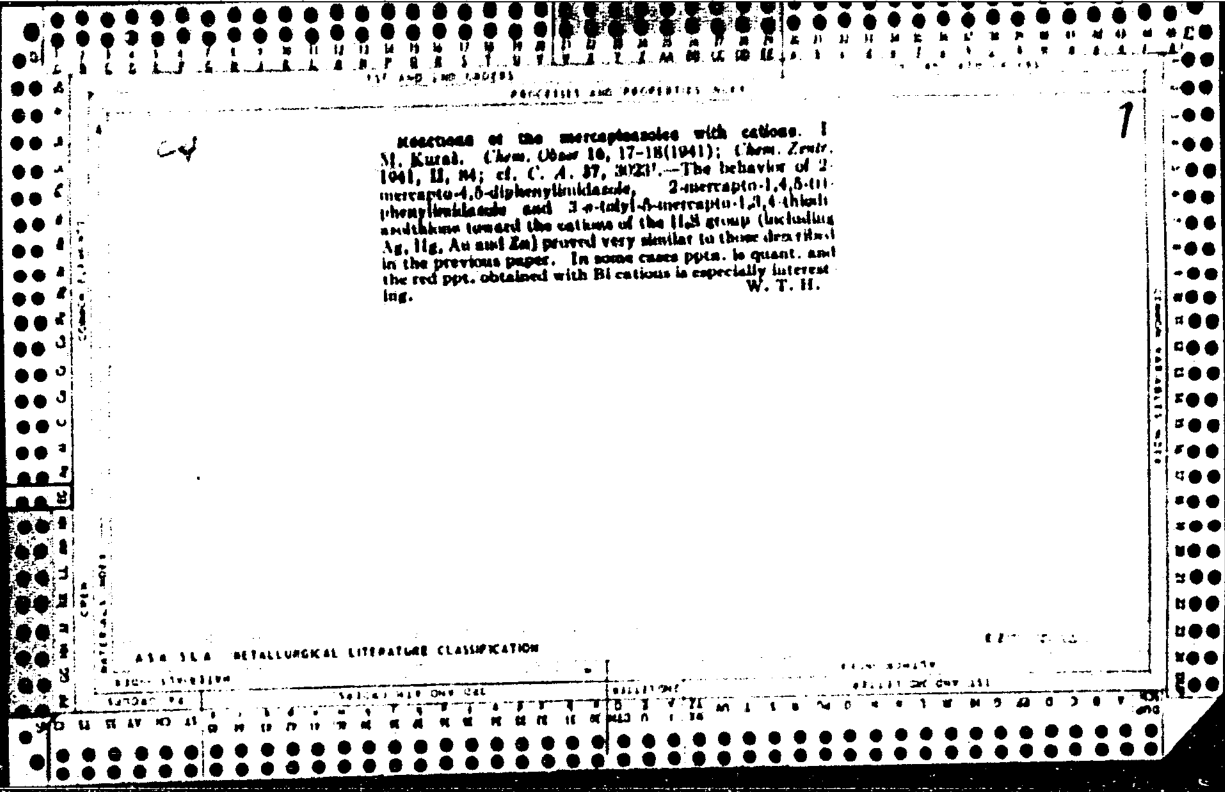
The analytical qualities of mercaptobenzothiazole and mercaptobenzimidazole. M. Kuraś. *Chem. Obzor* 14, 145-9(1939); cf. *C. A.* 33, 7233¹.—Because mercaptobenzothiazole C_6H_4CSH (I) reacts as a weak acid whose
H in the group CSH can be replaced by metals, K. was able (X =
to prep. these salts: a pale-orange-yellow CuX_2 Pb(OH)X chrome-
$C_7H_4NS_2$), lemon-yellow PbX_2, white $Cd(NH_3)_2X_2.H_2O$,
yellow BiX_3, unstable cryst. white microcryst.
white and cryst. CdX_2, brown sparkling

NiX_2, yellow-white microcryst. HgX_2, amorphous yellow-
white AuX_3, sulfur-yellow microcryst. TeX, green micro-
cryst. $Co_2(OH)X_3$ and white microcryst. $Zn_2(OH)X_3$.

Because mercaptobenzimidazole C_6H_4CSH (II) is
less acid than I, K. was able to prep. only the following salts: orange-yellow microcryst. $BiY_3.3H_2SO_4$ (Y = $C_7H_5N_2S$), chrome-yellow microcryst. powder $BiY_3.3HCl$, pink microcryst. $BiY_3.3HNO_3$, silky white flakes of $Pb(OH)Y$, cryst. white powder $Cd(OH)Y.NH_3$ and a gray-blue powder $Cu(OH)Y$. In most of these salts the structure was that of complex internal salts. With the aid of I K. was able to det. Cu, Cd, Pb, Bi, Tl and Au. II gave quant. results with Cu, Cd and Pb. The resp. cations of both I and II can be sepd. from the alk. earths and from the alkali cations by the formation of these salts.

Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1

Reactions of the mercaptoazoles with cations. I M. Kuraš. *Chem. Obzor* 16, 17-18(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 84; cf. *C. A.* 37, 3023¹.—The behavior of 2-mercapto-4,5-diphenylimidazole, 2-mercapto-1,4,5-triphenylimidazole and 3-o-tolyl-5-mercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazolthione toward the cations of the H_2S group (including Ag, Hg, Au and Zn) proved very similar to those described in the previous paper. In some cases pptn. is quant. and the red ppt. obtained with Bi cations is especially interesting. W. T. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

9

M

/ ***Oxalendiamidoxime as an Analytical Reagent for Nickel.** M. Kuras (*Chem. Listy*, 1944, **38**, 54-55; *C. A.*, 1950, **44**, 6700).—Diamidedioxime of oxalic acid precipitates Ni from neutral or slightly acidic aq. soln. in the presence of excess NH_3. After drying at 110° C. for 30 min., the orange yellow precipitate can be weighed as $Ni(C_4H_{10}N_8O_4)$. The reagent is cheaper than the Chugaeff reagent, is soluble in H_2O, and the precipitate filters faster.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

7

Niccolox, a new reagent for nickel. M. Kuraš (House of Baťa, Zlín). *Collection of Czechoslovak Chem. Communs.* 12, 199-200(1947)(in French). cf. C.A. 41, 4401h.—Oxalenediamidoxime, $H_2N.C(NOH).C(NOH).NH_2$, has proved itself useful in the macro- and micro-gravimetric detn. of Ni. The method is based upon the formation in ammoniacal soln. of an orange-yellow inner-complex salt of the compn. $Ni(C_4H_{10}N_8O_4).2H_2O$. The ppt. is collected in a crucible, dried, and then weighed in the anhyd. condition. Ni can be detd. in the presence of Mn, Cr, Al, and Zn. Ammonium salts and the alkali metals do not have any injurious effect. Fe and Co and other ions which produce insol. ppts. with NH_3 should be eliminated. This reagent, because of its superiority, can replace dimethylglyoxime in many cases. The name Niccolox is suggested.

Landon A. Sarver

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

A/

A specific reaction for mercurous ion. M. Kuraš and E. Růžička (Univ., Palacký, Olomouc). *Collection* Czech.
Chem. Communs. 15, 147-9(1950)(in French). The
test depends on the formation of a brown ppt. with Me-
$COHC(NH_2):NOH$ (I). I is prepd. by refluxing 2.3 g. Na
dissolved in 60 ml. abs. EtOH, 7 g. NH_2OH in a min. amt.
of EtOH, and 8.5 g. $Me_2C(OH)CN$ for 2 hrs. on the steam
bath, filtering, and concg. to crystn., m. (from Et_2O) 52°.
I is sol. in H_2O, EtOH, Et_2O, and C_6H_6, and unstable in air,
but stable in EtOH. On filter paper add a drop of 2% I
in 50% EtOH to a drop of test soln. and hold in NH_3
vapors. A brown spot shows the Hg salt of I. Sensitivity
is 0.2 [B]0.04 and diln. is $1:2 \times 10^5$. The test carried out in
a test tube with one drop of test soln., 3 drops of reagent
soln., and one drop 10% NH_4OH has a sensitivity of 10[B]
and a diln. of $1:10^4$. Cl^- interferes in both tests.

K. G. Stone

CA

7

Analytical reactions of some amide oximes. I. M. Kuraš and R. Růžička (Palacký Univ., Olomouc). *Chem. Listy* 44, 41-2 (1950).—Formamide oxime (I) forms a yellow t. with Hg^{II} and a dark-gray ppt. with Hg^{I}. A 5% soln. of I is used. **II. Amide oxime of homoveratric acid** *Ibid.* 90-1.—The amide oxime (I) of homoveratric acid was prepd. by refluxing 8 hrs. a mixt. of 6 g. homoveratronitrile, 9 g. $NH_2OH.HCl$, and 150 ml. 80% EtOH with a satd. soln. of Na_2CO_3. After the evapn. of EtOH I crystd. in colorless prisms, m. 137° (from EtOH). I is sol. in hot water, EtOH, MeOH, and $CHCl_3$ and insol. in Et_2O, Me_2CO, and toluene. A 5% soln. of I was used as a reagent. It gives a dirty-green ppt. with Cu, a reddish brown color with Fe^{III}, a pale-yellow ppt. with Hg^{II} and a reddish violet color with Ni in the presence of H_2O_2 and a drop of NH_3. Cu and Hg salts were isolated. M. Hudlický

CA

7

Analytical reactions of some amidoximes. III. Amidoxime of α-hydroxyisobutyric acid. M. Kuraš and R. Ružička (Palacký Univ., Olomouc, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 45, 37-8(1951); cf. *C.A.* 45, 5572i.—$Me_2C(OH)C(NH_2):NOH$ (I) 2% soln. in 60% EtOH gives with Hg^+ a white ppt. which turns brown after the addn. of NH_3. Prepn. of I: 8.5 g. $Me_2C(OH)CN$ was refluxed 2 hrs. with a soln. of 0.1 mole NH_2OH in EtOH. I crystd. after evapn., m. 82° (from ether), yield 60-70%. M. Hudlický

1957

C. a.
1951

(2)

The reaction of nickel with dimethylglyoxime in alkaline solution when bromine water is present. Mečislav Kuraš and Eduard Růžička (Palacký Univ., Olomouc, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 45, 100-2(1951).—Various concns. of Ni-dimethylglyoxime (I) were prepd. by mixing $NiCl_2.6H_2O$ soln. in 96% EtOH with Br water and with an alk. soln. of I in 96% EtOH. Various ratios of Ni:I were used and the red ppts. isolated and analyzed. M. Hudlický

10

A

Some salts formed from dimethylglyoxime in alkaline solution in the presence of bromine water. Mečislav Kuraš and Eduard Růžička (Palacký Univ., Olomouc, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* **45**, 233-4(1951). Pptn. of an alk. soln. of $[MeC(:NOH)]_2$ (I) in EtOH with alc. $CuCl_2.2H_2O$ and Br water gave, in addn. to the normal product, $C_8H_{14}O_4N_4Cu$, also products $C_8H_{14}O_5N_4Cu$ (II) and $C_8H_{14}O_6N_4Cu$ (III). Similarly, $C_{12}H_{18}O_6N_6Fe$ (IV) was obtained by pptg. I with alc. $FeCl_3.6H_2O$ and Br water. On the basis of the oxidizing properties of II, III, and IV, II is formulated as *dimethylglyoxime-dimethylnitroxime* and III and IV as *dimethylnitroximes*.

M. Hudlický

KURAS, M.

KURAS, M.; RUZICKS, E.

Some salts formed from dimethylglyoxime in alcoholic medium in the presence of bromine water [in English with summary in Russian]. Sbor. Chekh.khim.rab. 18 no.2:214-218 Ap '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Department of Chemistry, Palacky University, Olomouc.
(Dimethylglyoxime) (Salts)

Kurash, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4868

Author : Kurash, M., Ruzhichka, Ye.
Inst :
Title : Analytical Reactions of Some Amidoximes. VII. Amidoxime of Malonamide

Orig Pub : Sb. chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1956, 21, No 4, 1075-1077

Abstract : See RZhKhim, 1956, 68600.

Card 1/1

KURAS, M. ; SIROKY, J. ; FUKA, J.

"Ten years of universities and colleges in Olomouc; mathematics, physics, and chemistry." p. 5.

OLOMOUC, CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC. VYSOKA SKOLA PEDAGOGICKA. SBORNIK. PRIRODNI VEDY. Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, No. 3, 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959. Uncl.

KURAS, M.

"Analytic study of some oximes. I. A preliminary communication." p. 135.

OLOMOUC, CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC. VYSOKA SKOLA PEDAGOGICKA. SBORNIK. PRIRODNI VEDY. Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, No. 3, 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77284.

Author : Kuras, Mecislav; Mollin, Jiri.
Inst :
Title : Analytic Reactions of Some Amidoximes. VIII. Polarographic Determination of Nickel with Oxalenediamidedioxime.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 2, 344-346.

Abstract: The polarographic properties of oxalenediamidedioxime (I) were studied. Based on the reaction of I with Ni^{2+} proceeding in an ammonium medium with the formation of the insoluble complex compound of Ni with I, a method of polarographic determination of Ni was developed. In an acid medium, I produces 2 polarographic waves. The 1st wave is

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77284.

similar to the wave of dimethylglyoxime by its height at pH = 2,31 and corresponds to the consumption of 5.2 F per 1 mole. The second wave of I is of a catalytic character. The 2-electron waves of benzoin are used as a standard for the determination of the electron consumption. The $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of I at pH = 0 is -434 v /sic!/ with reference to sat. cal. el.; an addition of C_2H_5OH causes a shift of $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ to more negative values. An increase of pH has the same effect, therefore, I in ammonium medium is not reduced in the range from -1.14 to -1.20 v, while Ni^{2+} causes depolarization under these conditions. The branch of the titration curve is descending as far as the equivalence point in

Card : 2/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77284.

consequence of the decrease of Ni^{2+} as a result of the precipitation with I. For the determination of Ni, a double volume of 0 to 2 M NH_4Cl, 40 ml of 0.15 M NH_4OH and 1 ml of 1%-ual gelatin solution are added to 1 to 20 ml of the solution ($NiCl_2$) to be analyzed, containing 0.3 to 0.6 g of Ni in 1 liter, and it is titrated amperometrically with 0.05 M I solution. After the addition of every portion of the I solution, the titrated solution is agitated 3 min. with a N_2 flow and the deflections of the galvanometer are read during the following 3 min. Cu^{2+}, Fe^{2+}, Fe^{3+}, Co^{2+}, Cr^{3+} and CN^- interfere with the determination. In the presence of Mn^{2+},

Card : 3/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77284.

Al^{3+}, Zn^{2+}, Pb^{3+} and Ag^+, it is necessary to add 0.01 M citric or tartaric acid to the titrated solution. See RZhKhim, 1956, 68600 for the report VII. - Karel Kámen.

Card : 4/4

Country : Czechoslovakia E-2

Country : Czechoslovakia

Category : Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959 19072

Author :

Institut. :

Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : formed) and Ni^{2+} (after addition of 3% solution of H_2O_2 a red color develops and after 24 hours a blue-violet precipitate separates; in the presence of NH_4OH separation of precipitate occurs more rapidly). Salts of I with Cu, Hg, Pd, and Ni, were isolated and their properties were studied. Composition of Cu-salt corresponds to the formula: $[C_7H_6O_3N_3.Cu(OH)].H_2O$, and that of the Pd-salt -- to the formula: $(C_7H_7O_3N_3)_2.PdCl_2$. In the Hg-salt the ratio I:Hg:Cl = 1:1:1, and in Ni-salt the ratio I:Ni = 2:1. Ni-salt has oxidative properties. Communication VIII see RZhKhim, 1958, 77284. -- K. Kamen.

Card: 2/2

M Kuras

4

Distr: 4E2c

✓Analytic reactions of amide oximes. VIII. Polarometric determination of nickel by means of oxamide dioxime. M. Kuraš and J. Mollin. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 24, 290-3(1959)(in German).—See *C.A.* 52, 11645*d*. M. Hudlický

mm
1/1

PETROV, A.D.; KAPLAN, Ye.P.; KURASH, M.

Interaction of iso-C_3H_7Cl and tert-C_4H_9Cl with aromatic acid esters in the presence of magnesium and lithium. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1: 19-24 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Alkyl halides) (Esters) (Lithium compounds)

KURAS, M.

Kuras, M. - "Interdigital glands of the skin of the hands and feet", Sbornik rabot Studench. nauch. o-va Khar'k. med. in-ta No. 8, 1949, p. 15-22.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

DLUGACH, I.M.; KURAS, Z.F.; MURAV'YEVA, I.P.; SAMYGINA, Ye.P.; SHABAD, L.M., glav. red.; VERMEL', Ye.M., prof., zam. glav. red.; KONOPLEV, V.N., zam. glav. red.; ABELEV, G.I., red. toma; IRLIN, I.S., red. toma; SAMOYLOV, V.I., red. toma; SHABAD, L.M., red.; GONCHAROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Eight International Cancer Research Congress in six volumes] Trudy v shesti tomakh. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.3.[Problems in the virology and immunology of cancer. Correlations of tumor and body] Voprosy virusologii i immunologii raka. Vzaimootnosheniia opukholi i organizma. 1963. 518 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. International Cancer Research Congress. 8th, Moscow, 1962.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Shabad).

*

Kurasevich, M.I.

S/129/60/000/06/019/022
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Mints, R. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: All Union Scientific-Technical Seminar on Improving the Cavitation Resistance of Components, Sverdlovsk

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 6, pp 58-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The seminar was held at the initiative of the Problems Laboratory for Metallurgy at the Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov jointly with other organizations. In the seminar representatives of research establishments and works from Sverdlovsk, Perm', Chelyabinsk, Barnaul, Gor'kiy, Odessa, Leningrad, Yerevan, Murmansk, Khar'kov and other places participated. This report gives brief summaries of the following papers which were read: G. D. Ter-Akopov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, "Cavitation failures in hydraulic turbines"; L. I. Ponarskiy, Engineer, "Cavitation in hydraulic turbines"; M. I. Kurasevich, Engineer, "Cavitation failures in runners of centrifugal pumps"; Marinin, A.A., Engineer, "Cavitation failures in marine propellers";

Card 1/2

N. N. Ivanchenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, "Cavitation failures in diesel engines"; A.P.Chervyakov, Engineer, "Increase of the cavitation-erosion stability of jacket and cylinder liners of the diesel engines D6 and D12"; I.N. Bogachev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, "Mechanism of the cavitation failure of metallic alloys and principle for the selection of such alloys"; R.I. Mints, Candidate of Technical Sciences, "Combatting cavitation failure by using surface-active additions to the liquid phase of closed systems"; R.Sh. Shklyar, Candidate of Technical Sciences, D.D.Slyusareva, Engineer, and M.N.Syutkin, Engineer, "Structural changes in the initial stages of cavitation failure"; T.M.Petukhova, Engineer, "Influence of the structure on the resistance to cavitation of bronze"; V.V.Gavranek, Candidate of Technical Sciences and D.N. Bol'shutkin, Engineer, "Cavitation erosion of metals, thermal and mechanical effects in the cavitation zone".

Card 2/2

KURASHEV, I.

At V.I.Lenin's birthplace. Prom.koop. 14 no.4:2 Ap '60.

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya oblpromsoveta, Ul'yanovsk. (MIRA 13:6)
(Ul'yanovsk--Description)

KURASHEV, LEONID ANDREYEVICH

KHAR'KOV, Vladimir Afanas'yevich; KURASHEV, Leonid Andreyevich; MALEKSENKO, Petr Andreyevich; KOLESNIKOV, F.M., redaktor; PIMCHENKO, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[General overhauling of oil and gas wells in the Grozny Oil Administration fields] Opyt kapital'nogo remonta neftianykh i gazovykh skvazhin na promyslakh ob"edineniia "Grozneft'." Groznyi, Groznenskoe kn-vo, 1955. 53 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:4)
(Oil wells) (Gas, Natural)

KURASHEV, L.A., inzh.; SEVOST'YANOV, S.I.

Valuable suggestions of efficiency promoters in oil fields. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.2:34-36 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Checheno-Ingushskiy sovnarkhoz.
(Oil fields--Safety measures)

KURASHEV, Leonid Andreyevich; SEVOST'YANOV, Sergey Ivanovich; FILIPENOK, T.G., red.; KRUTOUS, V.P., tekhn.red.

[New equipment and devices in safety engineering] Novye prisposobleniia i ustroistva po tekhnike bezopasnosti. Checheno-ingushskoe izd-vo, 1958. 80 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Oil fields--Safety measures)

KURASHOV, M. V.; TOPCHIYEV, A. V. (Acad.); PAUSHKIN, Ya. M.; VISHNYAKOVA, T. P.

"The Proton-ion Mechanism of Alkylation and Polymerization Reactions," Dok. AN SSSR, Vol 80, No 3, 1951, pp 381-384.

Translation [redacted]-W-22513, 24 Apr 52

KURASHOV, M. V., TOPCHIYEV, A. V. (Acad.), PAUSHKIN, Ya. M. and VISHNYAKOVA, T. P.

"The Connection Between Electric Conductivity and Activity of Catalysts in Akylation Reactions," Dokl. AN SSSR, 80, No. 4, pp 611-615, 1951.

Translation W-23316, 1 Aug 1952.

KURASHEV, M. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Fuels, Aromatics 11 Feb 53

"The Alkylation on Benzene With Propylene in the Presence of Polyisopropylbenzene and Aluminum Chloride," Acad A. V. Topchiyev, Ya. M. Paushkin, M. V. Kurashev

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 5, pp 849-852

Studied the reaction products from the alkylation of benzene with propylene after polyisopropylbenzene had been added to the reaction mixt. Found that the alkylation can then take place with practically no polyisopropylbenzene formation.

264T27

KURASHEV, M.V.

Electrical conductivity as a characteristic of the catalyst in alkylation and polymerization with sulfuric acid. Ya M. Paushkin and M. V. Kurashev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 89, 69-72(1953); cf. *C.A.* 47, 11923i. The elec. cond. was detd. for a series of H_2SO_4 catalysts and related to their catalytic activity. The elec. cond. was also detd. in the alkylation and polymerization reactions. Propylene and isobutylene were used as polymerizing materials. The electrochem. properties changed sharply during the polymerization process, but the change was gradual for the alkylation of isopentane with isobutylene. The decrease in the cond. is attributed to the formation of esters that have low values of the elec. cond. J. Rovtar Leach 62

(1)

[illegible] of [illegible] in the presence of [illegible] A. V. Topchiev and [illegible] Krentsel [illegible] 1957 [illegible] distribution of [illegible] C6H6 from 1.5 [illegible] of the [illegible] the catalyst [illegible] superior to the others. When [illegible] and [illegible] were stirred [illegible] with the [illegible] it was found that only AlCl3 [illegible] to [illegible] and to form [illegible] the other catalysts gave [illegible]. When C6H6 was alkylated with C3H6 in the [illegible] and, in the presence of [illegible] it was found that the yield of [illegible] and [illegible] with the [illegible] the yield of [illegible] G. M. Kosolapoff

TOPCHIYEV, A.V., akademik; KURASHEV, M.V.; PAUSHKIN, Ya.M.

Reaction of benzene alkylation with propylene and a catalyst based on the system $H_2O \cdot BF_3$ — $H_3PO_4 \cdot BF_3$. Dokl.AN SSSR 93 no.5:839-842 D '53.
(MLRA 6:12)
(Alkylation) (Benzene)

KURASHEV M V

KURASHEV, M.V.

(3)

3

Electrical conductivity of acid catalysts and its alteration in reactions of alkylation and polymerization. Ya. M. Paushkin and M. V. Kurashev. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1954, 123-41; cf. *C.A.* 43, 6657e; 47, 11926.—No relation was found between the activity and concn. of various acidic catalysts (HF, BF_3 hydrates, $BF_3 \cdot H_3PO_4$, $2BF_3 \cdot H_4P_2O_7$, $BF_3 \cdot ROH$, $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O$, $BF_3 \cdot H_2SO_4$, H_2SO_4, and H_3PO_4), although for a given catalyst it is possible to follow the change in activity during a reaction by means of changes in cond. Cond. declines in parallel with d. and titratable acidity. Generally, in alkylation reactions cond. changes rather slowly, while in polymerization reactions of olefins the cond. of the catalyst declines rapidly. Typical curves of these changes are shown. Cf. Sklyarenko and Sultanov, *C.A.* 48, 6116f.

G. M. Kosolapoff

14/10/54

AID P - 3747

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 11/22

Authors : Topchiyev, A. V., M. V. Kurashev, and B. A. Krentsel'

Title : Synthesis of isopropylbenzene by means of alkylation with $AlCl_2 \cdot HSO_4$

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim. 28, 9, 976-981, 1955

Abstract : The synthesis of isopropylbenzene from propylene and benzene (ratio, 1:2) was carried out in the presence of 15% catalyst, with a supply of 7.5 l./hr., at 25-30°C. The chemical composition of the alkylates obtained was determined (mono-, di-, tri-, and tetraisopropylbenzenes). Five tables, 33 references, 10 Russian (1936-1953).

Institution : None

Submitted : Jl 21, 1954

URASHEV, M. V.

6

8998* Alkylation of Benzene by Butylenes With a Catalyst Based on Boron Fluoride. **Alkilirovanie benzola butilenami s katalizatorom na osnove ftoristogo bora.** (Russian.) A. V. Topchiev, M. V. Kurashev, and Ia. M. Paushkin. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR,* v. 107, no. 5, Apr. 1956, p. 702-705.

3

Results of experimental alkylation with a catalyst based on ortho-phosphoric acid and BF_3. Discusses the influence of the amount of catalyst used and of the molar component ratio on the alkylation process. Tables, graphs. 6 ref.

PM

Inst. Petroleum, Acad

Kurochev M.V.

AUTHOR: Kurashev, M. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences 30-2-41/49

TITLE: Chlorination of Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Khlorirovaniye uglevodorodov nefti). Conference in Moscow (Soveshchaniye v Moskve).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 2, pp 110-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference took place in Moscow from Nov. 27 - 28, 1957. It was called by the Scientific Technical Council for Chemical Processing of Petroleum- Hydrocarbons at the Presidential Board of the AN USSR. It was attended by representatives of scientific institutions of the AN USSR, Ukrainian SSR and Azerbeijanian SSR, of the Scientific Technical Committee of the Cabinet Council of the USSR, of scientific research and industrial organizations of the Ministry for Chemical Industry of the USSR and of the universities of a number of cities of the country. The hitherto carried out work in this field was emphasized and appreciated on the occasion of this conference; It was found that chloroorganic products and their derivatives are applicated to an increasing extent in various branches of political economy. For the next 7--8 years a considerable extension of the petroleum chemical- and chlorine industry is planned which makes necessary the intensification of scientific research and experimental work in this

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Chlorination of Petroleum Hydrocarbons.
Conference in Moscow

[illegible]0-2-11/49

field. The extent of scientific investigations carried out at present as well as their coordination were described as insufficient since this work mainly deals with the development of methods of synthesis of various products, however, not with the solution of extensive theoretical tasks of chlorination. Moreover, the backwardness of scientific work for the production of acetylene on the basis of natural- and petroleum gases was pointed out. Especially the backwardness in factory test plants was stressed which hinders the introduction of a series of important processes into industry. On the occasion of this conference it was recommended to the scintists and to the representatives of the works and factories to work above all for the solution of fundamental and urgent problems of chlorination on which occasion especially the mode of action of initiators and inhibitors of chlorination reactions in gas and liquid phases, the rules of homogeneous catalysis and coupled reactions should be investigated. Finally the fundamental directions of research work to be carried out in the course of the next years were determined.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Petroleum hydrocarbons-Chlorination

62-58-3-23/30

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Prokhorova, A. A., Paushkin, Ya. M., Kurashev, M. V.

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Boron-Compounds (Issledovaniya v oblasti soyedineniy bora) 1. The Synthesis of Triallylboron (Soobshcheniye 1. Sintez triallilbora)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 370 - 371 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Boron compounds are most detailed investigated. As regards the unsaturated compounds the description of their chemical- and physical properties (as well as the methods for their production) became known relatively late. With respect to triallylboron there is only one reference. In the present work the methods for the synthesis of triallylboron on boron fluoride, magnesiumbromoallyl, and boron trichloride are described. In order to prevent the formation of reaction side products the reaction of the synthesis of triallylboron in preparing the Grignard reagent (allylhalide and magnesium) was carried out in one stage; that is to say,

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Investigation in the Field of Boron-Compounds 62-58-3-23/30

without preceding synthesis of allylmagnesiumbromide. There are 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR
(Petroleum Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1957

Card 2/2

KURASHEV, H.V.,kand.tekhn.nauk

Chlorination of petroleum hydrocarbons; conference in Moscow.
Vest. AN SSSR 28 no.2:110-111 F '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Hydrocarbons) (Chlorination)

Kurashev M. V.

11(2,4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2530

Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

Problemy nefti i gaza (Oil and Gas Problems) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 362 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp 24) Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR.

Exec. Ed.: G. F. Morgunova; Tech. Ed.: I. G. Fedotova; Editorial Board: K. F. Zhigach, Professor (Resp. Ed.), I. M. Murav'yev, Professor, A. A. Tikhomirov, Candidate of Economic Sciences, V. N. Vinogradov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, M. M. Charygin, Professor, F. F. Dunayev, Professor, I. A. Charnyy, Professor, V. N. Dakhnov, Professor, G. M. Panchenkov, Professor,

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists in the petroleum and gas industry. It will also be of interest to scientific research institutes, teachers and students of vuzes.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles reviews problems connected with natural and synthetic gas production. A number of articles are devoted to the study of regional oil- and gas-bearing zones, the crystalline beds underlying the Volga-Urals petroliferous region, tectonics of the Caspian depression, seismic prospecting, oil well logging, development of oil and gas fields, petroleum-bearing formations and their physico-chemical characteristics, and petroleum engineering. Other articles deal with gas turbine engines and their possible use in the oil and gas industry, the production of carboxymethylcellulose compounds, the application of ionic exchange tars to the organic catalysis, continuous coking of heavy petroleum residues, (fluidization), the improvement of lube oil production, and the influence of acid esters on properties of lubricating oil and grease. The book contains a number of photographs, tables, flow sheets, and diagrams, among which those relating to coal gasification and conversion of heavy petroleum residues over a fluidized bed catalyst deserve special attention. References accompany individual articles.

Bichentay, R. N. Gas Turbine Engines and Prospects of Utilizing Them in Petroleum and Gas Industry 246

Zhigach, K. F., M. I. Finkel'shteyn, I. M. Timokhin, and Ye. M. Mogilevskiy. Study of Physicochemical Properties of Fractions and Low Polymerization Compounds of Carboxymethylcellulose, and Their Production 257

Topchiyev, A. V., Ye. M. Paushkin, I. P. Bayev, M. V. Kurashev, and G. I. Shuleshov. Present State of the Synthesis of Benzene Homologs and Their Chemical Processing 269

Isagulyants, V. I. Ionic Exchange Tars and Their Application to Organic Catalysis 286

Gurvich, V. L. (Deceased), A. I. Skoblo, Ye. V. Smidovich, N. P. Zaytseva, N. S. Kazanskaya, V. N. Petrov, A. S. Suvorov, and A. I. Shcherbakov. The Process of Continuous Coking of Heavy Petroleum Residues Carried Out Over a Powdered Coke 298

Chernozhukov, N. I., I. P. Lukashevich, A. Z. Bikkulov, O. G. Susanina, L. P. Kazakova, M. F. Sadchikova, K. A. Shcheglova, L. M. Markova, T. V. Kirina, N. A. Kiseleva, and G. Glazov. Solubility of Hydrocarbon Oils in Organic Solvents and Possibilities of Improving Lube Oil Manufacturing 311

Velikovskiy, D. S. Synthetic Acid Esters and Their Influence on Properties of Lube Oil and Grease 341

11(4), 5(3)

AUTHORS: Paushkin, Ya. M., Mazitova, F. N., Kurashev, M. V. SOV/152-59-3-14/25

TITLE: The Principles and Some Results in the Field of the Development of Antioxidant Additions to Fuels (Osnovnyye napravleniya i nekotoryye rezul'taty v oblasti razrabotki antiokislitel'nykh prisadok k toplivam)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1959, Nr 3, pp 67-73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The increasing utilization of the products of thermal cracking as fuels and the raised demands as to stability require the investigation and production of new oxidation inhibitors. Especially important is the thermal stability in flying at supersonic speed. From foreign publications and patents the additions of alkylated phenols in the amino group of alkylated phenols and phenylene diamines are well-known. The authors examined the efficiency of :

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The Principles and Some Results in the Field of the Development of Antioxidant Additions to Fuels SOV/152-59-3-14/25

	period of stability in min
4-propyl-2-aminophenol	(not given)
4-tertiary butyl-2-aminophenol	270
4-tertiary amyl-2-aminophenol	240
4-tertiary butyl-2,6-aminophenol	540
dimethylphenyl-m-amino-n-oxyphenyl methane	240
dimethyl tertiary butylphenol	120

An addition of 0.04% of the inhibitor to ethylated gasoline B-95/130 was investigated. The period of stability was determined at 110°C on the basis of a beginning turbidity, i. e. the beginning of the formation of decomposition- and oxidation products of tetraethyl lead. The monoamines of the alkyl phenols secure the preservation of gasoline for at least 1 1/2 years. Diaminobutyl phenol shows the highest stabilizing effect. The effect with respect to resinification and formation of precipitation was also investigated. Aminoalkyl phenols showed a good stabilizing effect the best, however, exhibited 2-amino-4-tertiary amyl phenol. A prolongation of the alkyl chain increases the efficiency. Synthetically produced

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The Principles and Some Results in the Field of the Development of Antioxidant Additions to Fuels SOV/152-59-3-14/25

aminoalkyl phenols have a high antioxidant effect on ethylated gasoline, cracking gasoline and jet fuels. B. L. Kozik, Ye. N. Kornilova, Z. A. Sablina and Ye. G. Chudinova assisted in the investigation of the synthetically produced compounds. There are 1 figure, 6 tables, and 11 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of Petroleum Chemical and Gas Industry imeni **akad.** I. M. Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1958

Card 3/3

TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; PAUSHKIN, Ya.M.; BAYEV, I.F.; KURASHEV, M.V.; SHULESHOV, O.I.

Present status of the synthesis of benzene homologs and their chemical processing. Trudy MINKHiGP no.24:269-285 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Benzene)

5 (3)

SOV/20-128-1-29/58

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Academician,
Paushkin, Ya. M., Prokhorova, A. A., Kurashev, M. V.

TITLE: Investigations of Boron Compounds. Reactivity of Triallyl Boron

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 1, pp 110-112 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper investigates the reactivity of triallyl boron. Its preparation methods were previously described (Ref 3). Triallyl boron was subjected to the action of carboxylic acids, alcohols, and aldehydes. At room temperature, triallyl boron vigorously reacts with the above compounds, thus causing that the reaction mixture is strongly heated. By interaction between triallyl boron and glacial acetic acid, diallyl boron acetate and propylene are formed. Triallyl boron forms diethyl esters of the allyl boron acid and diallyl ester of the allyl boron acid, respectively, together with ethyl- or allyl alcohol. By interaction with acetaldehyde, ethyl ester of diallyl boron acid is obtained. Triallyl boron reacts readily with bromine. However, the addition of bromine at room temperature takes place only gradually. At present, only few references are made in publications to unsaturated complex compounds of boron with amines. The

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Investigations of Boron Compounds. Reactivity of Triallyl Boron SOV/20-128-1-29/58

authors obtained the triallyl boron pyridine complex. Properties of synthesized boro-organic compounds are given in table 1. There are 1 table and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1959

Card 2/2

Kurashev M. V.

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S/062/60/000/06/11/011
B020/B061

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Paushkin, Ya. M., Kurashev, M. V., Polak, L. S., Tverskaya, L. S.

TITLE: Polymerization of Cyclo-olefins

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 6, p. 1140

TEXT: In a short report, the polymerization reactions examined by the authors (cyclohexene, cyclohexadiene-1,3, cyclohexadiene-1,4, 1-methylcyclohexadiene-1,4, 1,2-dimethylcyclohexadiene-1,4, 1,4-dimethylcyclohexadiene-1,4, and 1,5-dimethylcyclohexadiene-1,4) are characterized, and their properties and the possibility of the use of the synthetized polymers in various special fields are given. The polymerization of the above hydrocarbons was carried out in different solvents, at various temperatures, contact times, with the use of different catalysts, and under the action of β - and γ-radiation. The polymers obtained with organo-metallic catalysts, $TiCl_4$, and BF_3, as well as with β - and γ-radiation are listed,

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Polymerization of Cyclo-olefins

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and their most important properties, together with analytical results, are given.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petroleum-chemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1960

Card 2/2

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D244/D307

5.2410

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A.V., Prokhorova, A.A., Paushkin, Ya.M., and Kurashev, M.V.

TITLE: Investigations in the field of unsaturated organoboron compounds

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nefti. Trudy, v. 14, 1960, Khimiya nefti, 85 - 89

TEXT: The authors developed a method of synthetizing triallylboron in 90 % yield and studied its chemical properties and those of its polymeric derivatives. The reaction for the preparation was as follows: $3CH_2 = CH - CH_2MgBr + BF_3 \rightarrow (CH_2 = CH - CH_2)_3B + 3MgBr F$. It was found that triallylboron reacts readily with acetic acid, ethyl and allyl alcohols, acetaldehyde and bromine. Some physical properties of the following derivatives were obtained for the first time: diallylboroacetate, diethylester of allylboric acid, ethyl ester of diallylboric acid, tri-(1,2-dibromopropyl) boron and a complex of pyridine with triallylboron. It was established that the polymeriza-

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Investigations in the field of ... S/510/60/014/000/005/006
D244/D307

tion of triallylboron occurs in the presence of oxygen. Triallylboron was found to be an active catalyst for the polymerization of methacrylate and an inhibitor in the polymerization of vinylacetate and acrylonitrile.

X

Card 2/2

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68612

AUTHORS: Paushkin, Ya. M., Topchiyev, A.V., Academician, Kurashev, M. V.

S/020/60/130/05/022/061
B011/B005

TITLE: Alkylation of Phenol by Isobutylene With Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Catalysts

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 5, pp 1033-1036 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is a comparison of the efficiency of acidic catalysts and of several granulated heterogeneous oxide catalysts in the alkylation mentioned in the title at a molar ratio of phenol: isobutylene = 1:1 and at 100°. The homogeneous catalysts were either soluble in phenol or powdery. The alkylate obtained formed an oily crystalline mass from which the liquid part was filtered off. Table 1 shows the results. The solid part of the alkylate consists of pure p-tert.-butyl phenol. Di-tert.-butyl phenol (up to 75-85%) with an admixture of o-tert.-butyl phenol and other products prevail in the liquid products (Table 4). The liquid products obtained by alkylation with $H_3PO_4 \cdot BF_3$, BF_3, H_3PO_4,

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$AlCl_3$ and $Al_2O_3.4SiO_2.nH_2O$ consist of alkyl phenols only (see Diagram). From table 1, the authors draw the following conclusions: Catalysts containing BF_3 are most efficient for phenol alkylation. The yields obtained show that the BF_3 complex with orthophosphoric acid and particularly BF_3 itself are most efficient for the formation of p-tert.-butyl phenol. The industrial aluminosilicate catalyst also yielded good results. Its use will also cheapen and simplify the process. At a ratio of phenol:isobutylene = 1:1, phenol is fully converted. The resultant di-tert.-butyl phenol is no waste product but is used in various ways. The catalyst offers further advantages. For these reasons, the authors also tried to determine the optimum temperature. The amount of catalyst was 69.3 g, and was used in 8 successive experiments. Table 2 shows the results. The amount of catalyst was chosen in such a way that a satisfactory absorption rate of isobutylene is ensured. Table 2 shows 130° to be the optimum temperature at